

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	2
I. Introduction	5
Overview of Programs.....	6
II. Evaluation Plan and Activities	8
III. Summary of Programs	10
Enforcement.....	10
Prevention.....	18
Corrections and Treatment.....	21
Supervision and Sentencing.....	28
Information Systems and Technological Improvements.....	31
Demand Reduction.....	33
Alternatives to Detention.....	35
Victim Assistance and Domestic Violence Prevention.....	40
Administration Funds.....	43
IV. Supplemental Information	
Project Period Grant Awards.....	44
Annual Project Reports.....	44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board oversees the use of Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance funds in North Dakota. This Board develops funding criteria and awards subgrants on a yearly basis. The funding cycle set by the Board for North Dakota runs from January 1 through December 31 of each year.

The Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board has developed a mix of programming for the use of the Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds. These programs include enforcement, treatment, alternatives to incarceration, victim assistance, domestic violence prevention, crime prevention, and justice information system improvements. The statewide drug and violent crime strategy has been developed to utilize a holistic approach to the prevention and reduction of drug use within the state.

The Annual Report describes the programs funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program from January 1 – December 31, 2002.

The grant projects funded during this time frame are reported by program purpose area, and the goals and objectives of the grant program strategy are listed for each purpose area. Information contained in this report has been extracted from the annual project evaluations and quarterly project reports.

The State of North Dakota has identified the following criminal justice components as priorities for use of the Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds:

Enforcement

The *North Dakota Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy* identified narcotics enforcement as the primary focus for the use of Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds in the state of North Dakota. This enforcement is handled by nine local multijurisdictional task forces. The efforts of these task forces are often coordinated and assisted by agents from the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI). These agents support the local task forces by providing technical assistance, equipment, and personnel. Funds are also provided to the state forensic laboratory to aid in the reduction of analysis turnaround times and in the improvement of testing and identification capabilities. In addition, the North Dakota Peace Officers' Standards and Training Board received support through the Byrne program.

Prevention

North Dakota's crime prevention projects continue to be an important component in meeting the statewide strategy. Law enforcement agencies received financial assistance to coordinate community crime prevention programs, thereby creating a better working relationship between law enforcement and citizens.

Corrections and Treatment

Programs that provide treatment and corrections options are another primary focus of the statewide drug and violent crime strategy. Several programs are managed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, including low-risk management, day reporting, community justice programming, drug testing, alternative supervision and sentencing options, and treatment. Each of these programs is designed to aid each offender's transition into the community while still ensuring public safety.

Supervision and Sentencing

Several communities have developed programs including community service, youth assessment services, and juvenile probation for offenders who are better served in their community.

Information Systems and Technological Improvements

The advancement of criminal justice information systems continues to be a priority. Emphasis is placed on the automation of information systems such as criminal history information, disposition information, Uniform Crime Reporting/National Incident Based Reporting, and Sex Offender Registration/Management.

Criminal Justice Records Improvement

A plan to use the 5 percent set-aside for criminal history record improvement in North Dakota to implement an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) has been approved. The plan involves using the FY1992 through FY2002 Edward Byrne Memorial funds for the purchase of equipment to develop live scan capabilities at the local level, and for participation in the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) at the federal level.

Demand Reduction

This includes drug education programs aimed at 5th and 6th grade students in which they learn the consequences of drugs, dangers of gangs, and how to resolve conflict without violence.

Alternatives to Detention

This includes community service programs that allow offenders to do supervised community service work within the community. This also includes Juvenile Drug Courts, which aim at stopping criminal behavior through judicial supervision and participation in treatment programs.

Victim Assistance and Domestic Violence Prevention Services

Funding for services to victims of violent crime has remained an integral part of the statewide strategy. These programs provide a wide range of services including court assistance, victim reparation filing assistance, support, shelter, protection order preparation, and advocacy. In addition, these programs provide resource materials and training to law enforcement personnel, as well as to the public.

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program in the State of North Dakota. The BCI's Grants Management Section is responsible for the day-to-day management, monitoring, and evaluation of the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program.

The overall policy setting entity for the Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds in North Dakota is the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board. The Board is made up of representatives from law enforcement, corrections, the courts, victim and witness assistance, human services, and prosecution. This Board sets the policy for usage of funds, and awards the funds on a yearly basis. The Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board also develops the statewide drug and violent crime strategy for drug and violence prevention and criminal justice system improvements.

The North Dakota Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board has developed a mix of programming that covers enforcement, treatment, crime victim assistance, crime prevention, and enhancement of the criminal justice system. The success of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program in North Dakota can be seen through its effectiveness in meeting the statewide drug and violent crime strategy goals.

North Dakota's statewide drug and violent crime strategy states in part that:

The goal of the North Dakota drug and violent crime strategy is to create a comprehensive, systematic program that will join all facets of the criminal justice system for the purpose of enforcing state and local laws. This will improve the functioning of the criminal justice system and allow agencies to focus on violent crime.

The Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program currently assists the state of North Dakota in meeting this goal. The Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program provides funds for narcotics task forces, treatment programs, domestic violence prevention programs, crime prevention programs, and alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs. This comprehensive programming of law enforcement, treatment, and prevention assists in the reduction and elimination of drugs and related problems.

A major accomplishment of the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program is that it supports a range of services that, without this funding, would not be available. The rural nature of North Dakota, combined with a depressed agricultural economy and limited resources, hampers the availability of such state or locally funded programs. The assistance provided by the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program is essential to the continuance of prevention, treatment, and apprehension programs in North Dakota.

Between January 1 and December 31, 2002, the State of North Dakota allocated over \$2 million of Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds to local units of governments, Indian Tribes, non-profit corporations, and state agencies. Program funds were awarded to 45 projects, which were designed to reduce drug use and violent crime as well as refine the overall operation of the criminal justice system in North Dakota.

The *2002 State Annual Report* describes the program activities and expenditures of the projects receiving funds through the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program. The report covers eight program areas identified as priorities in the *North Dakota Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy*: 1) Enforcement, 2) Prevention, 3) Corrections and Treatment, 4) Supervision and Sentencing, 5) Information Systems and Technological Improvements, 6) Demand Reduction, 7) Alternatives to Detention, and 8) Victim Assistance and Domestic Violence Prevention.

Enforcement – \$1,453,526

In CY2002, grants totaling \$1,453,526 were awarded to coordinate the narcotics enforcement efforts of law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Of this amount, nine multijurisdictional task forces received \$977,316 to continue coordinated investigations of drug and violent offenders. The North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation received \$327,701 to provide coordinators in three task forces and to purchase equipment and provide training for local law enforcement agencies.

The North Dakota State Crime Laboratory received \$115,461 to enhance their ability to perform drug and violent crime analysis. Funds were also awarded to the Cass County State's Attorney's Office for a prosecutor to handle drug-related cases, the N.D. Peace Officers' Standards and Training Board to coordinate several training programs at the Law Enforcement Training Academy, and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) to provide training to staff, including correctional officers and administrators of the local correctional facilities.

Prevention – \$19,573

One police department received \$2,051 for crime prevention projects. Funds were also awarded to the Sunrise Youth Bureau - an education, intervention, and court diversion program designed to assist first-time juvenile offenders.

Corrections and Treatment – \$308,260

The North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation received \$308,260 to provide the following rehabilitative programs to offenders:

- Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Unit
- Last Chance Program

- James River Correctional Center
- Cognitive Training
- Drug Testing

Supervision and Sentencing - \$83,100

Williams County was awarded \$54,000 for the support of the Youth Assessment Center, and one Indian Reservation – the Fort Berthold Tribal Court - received funds to hire juvenile probation officers to handle the increased number of juvenile referrals.

Information Systems and Technological Improvements – \$5,472

The Bowman County and Pierce County Sheriff's Departments received funding to purchase new computer systems. Making these systems available to officers increased effectiveness and efficiency in report writing, communications between other agencies, and the ability to gather and maintain needed information to run the offices.

Demand Reduction - \$6,705

The West Fargo Police Department received funding to promote the DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program to 5th and 6th grade students in West Fargo. The program, which is facilitated by a uniformed officer in the classroom, utilizes a 17-week curriculum to teach students about the dangers and consequences of drugs, gangs, and violence.

Alternatives to Detention - \$73,772

Wells County was awarded \$5,600 to help fund the position for a community service coordinator to help with the caseload of offenders and referrals from other agencies. Another program receiving funding was Rehab Services, Inc. Rehab Services facilitates a community service program that allows offenders to do supervised community service work at non-profit and/or government agencies. The Supreme Court received \$53,783 for the North Dakota Supreme Court Juvenile Drug Court (JDC). JDC is a specialized program aimed at intervening in the lives of substance-abusing juveniles. JDC is aimed at stopping the criminal behavior that frequently occurs through intense judicial supervision and participation in treatment programs.

Victim Assistance and Domestic Violence Prevention – \$218,721

One victim assistance program and sixteen domestic violence prevention programs received \$218,721 to provide comprehensive services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes. Projects also focused efforts on increasing public awareness of domestic violence and the needs of crime victims.

EVALUATION

The establishment of a unified criminal justice system that responds quickly and efficiently to crime is largely the goal of the North Dakota strategy. In order to determine the effectiveness of the strategy, projects that fit the overall goal must first be evaluated individually. These evaluations are completed by the Office of Attorney General and submitted to the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board.

Evaluations of projects funded through the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program have three purposes: examination of implementation, effectiveness, and outcomes. Evaluations also provide information for the State Annual Report and the Statewide Drug Control and Violent Crime Strategy. The annual project evaluations are reviewed by the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board when it makes its funding decisions. The Board also uses the evaluations to determine which projects are effective in reducing the drug and violent crime problem or improving the functioning of the criminal justice system in North Dakota. These observations are critical to the formulation of a concise, responsive strategy for addressing crime.

The successful implementation of the North Dakota Drug Control and Violent Crime Strategy is measured by evaluating individual program objectives, activities, and performance measures through quarterly progress reports, monitoring, and other evaluation methods currently in place. The administration portion of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program is used in the management of the grant program in the state.

The BCI's Grants Management Section is responsible for the day-to-day management, monitoring, and evaluation of the Edward Byrne Formula Grant program.

Quarterly Progress Reports

Each project receiving Edward Byrne Formula Grant Funds is responsible for reporting activities of its program each quarter. The progress reports provide valuable information on the activities of the program. Much of the information collected for these quarterly progress reports is used to prepare the State Annual Report and to provide other information to interested parties regarding programs receiving Edward Byrne Formula Grant Funds. Each Edward Byrne Formula Grant Purpose area has a specific quarterly progress report unique to the respective program's activities.

On-Site Monitoring

State Administrative Agency (SAA) staff perform annual site visits to evaluate projects. During these monitoring visits, SAA staff review accounting, operational, and administrative functions of the program.

In-House Monitoring

State Administrative Agency staff communicate frequently with subgrantees regarding questions on the administration of their respective Edward Byrne Formula Grant Awards. Concerted attempts are made to provide each subgrantee with as much support and guidance as possible.

Annual Evaluations

At the end of each project period, an annual evaluation is performed by State Administrative Agency staff. The quarterly progress reports, financial reports, and monitoring reports are used to evaluate the effectiveness of each program. Other criminal justice entities provide feedback regarding the effectiveness of the programs receiving Edward Byrne Formula Grant Funds. Copies of these evaluations are provided to the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board for review prior to the annual award process.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS

A complete listing of all the grant awards that were active during the period of this report is contained in Appendix A. The following is a summary of the projects funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program:

Enforcement

Total Byrne Funding: ***\$1,453,526***

Number of projects: ***13***

Multi-jurisdictional Task Force

North Dakota has nine grant-funded multi-jurisdictional task force projects:

- Cass County Drug Task Force
- Grand Forks Narcotics Task Force
- Metro Area Narcotics Task Force
- North Central Native American Task Force
- Northwest Narcotics Task Force
- SouthEast Multi-County Agency
- South Sakakawea Narcotics Task Force
- Stutsman County Narcotics Task Force
- Ward County Narcotics Task Force

Program Description:

The enforcement of drug laws, through the utilization of multijurisdictional task forces, has remained the primary focus for the use of Edward Byrne Formula Grant funds in the state of North Dakota. A total of nine task forces received financial assistance through the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program during the reporting period. The task forces are multi-county and multi-agency efforts, including a task force composed of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration and agencies in both North Dakota and Minnesota. Over 80 percent of North Dakota's population resides in areas covered by Byrne-funded task forces.

The goal of multijurisdictional narcotics task forces in North Dakota is to provide dedicated investigations in the area of controlled substance trafficking. Additionally, the program provides the smaller agencies a structure within which to share resources and personnel to carry out this duty.

Agents of the North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation serve as coordinators and consultants for eight of the nine task forces. The Bureau of Criminal Investigation receives a grant to provide this assistance as well as to pay overtime for agents who work with the local

task forces. Equipment purchased through the state's grant is available for the local task force efforts.

Goals:

Enhance the ability of state, county, and local criminal justice agencies to remove targeted drug offenders, and drug offense networks, through coordinated investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and convictions

Objectives:

1. Maintain task force operations in the state to support comprehensive and coordinated investigations and prosecutions of narcotics offenders by state, county, and local agencies
2. Maintain drug arrests, offenses, and seizure levels
3. Provide a coordinator/manager for the local task force operations
4. Facilitate the sharing and exchange of intelligence information

Activities:

The implementation of multijurisdictional task forces has improved coordination of drug control efforts through the sharing of information and planning of investigative activities among the agencies involved. The North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation serves as the lead agency in these multijurisdictional activities, and provides manpower, equipment, and guidance in these drug control efforts.

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation and task forces reported 1,853 new drug cases in 2002 and arrested 952 individuals for narcotics violations. Offenses involving methamphetamine accounted for approximately 54% of the offenses/charges reported by the BCI and local task force operations.

Drug Seizures

<i>Drug Type</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	18,681.44 GM
	8,596.77 ML
	4.03 GL
Cocaine	4,022.07 GM

Marijuana	264 LB 1,851 Plants
Heroin	5 GM
Other Hallucinogens	109 DU 126 GM
Other Drugs	2,704 DU 25 GM 1.50 FO .25 LT 13 ML

Crime Laboratory

The Crime Laboratory, which transferred in the 2003 biennium from the North Dakota Department of Health to the Office of Attorney General, is the only forensic laboratory in the state, and it serves all law enforcement agencies. The financial resources provided through the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program allow the Crime Laboratory to purchase equipment and supplies necessary to update drug analysis and forensic serological examinations, maintain adequate staff, and provide training for the forensic personnel.

Goals:

Provide rapid and accurate analysis of drug-related evidence and updated forensic serological examinations to the criminal justice system

Objectives:

1. Reduce the turnaround time on drug-related evidence
2. Lessen the backlog of evidence associated with violent crime
3. Provide personnel and equipment for the overburdened Crime Laboratory

Activities:

The forensic scientists are responsible for testing and analyzing drug-related and crime scene evidence submitted by law enforcement. In addition, the scientists are required to testify in court in support of the testing and analysis conducted at the laboratory. The successful prosecution of individuals is directly related to the capabilities of the crime laboratory staff.

During 2002, 2,484 cases were submitted for drug analysis, forensic serological examination, and other criminalistic examination. The division processed 2,630 cases in

2002 compared to 2,144 cases in 2001. Over 9,000 drug samples were analyzed in 2002. Crime Laboratory staff received 181 subpoenas and testified in court eight times.

Methamphetamine use, distribution, and trafficking have grown significantly during the past several years. The emergence of this drug continues to impact the workload of the Crime Laboratory. Methamphetamine samples processed have dramatically increased over the past several years from 14 samples in 1992; to 1,505 samples in 2001; and to a record high of 2,419 samples in 2002.

Maintaining and enhancing the proficiency of the Crime Laboratory staff's analytical skills is an integral component of the project. Staff participated in a variety of training sessions throughout the project period including: Clandestine Lab Training hosted by the DEA in Quantico, Virginia; Basic Fire Debris Analysis in Athens, Ohio; the Third Annual DNA Grantee's Meeting in Washington, D.C.; an advanced Fiber Course in Chicago, Illinois; an advanced Arson Class in Sea Girt, New Jersey; and a Crime Scene Survey and Documentation Class hosted by the FBI in Quantico, Virginia.

Statistics

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
Cases Submitted:	2,484	2,425	2,863	3,927	3,874
Cases Processed:	2,630	2,144	3,289	3,558	3,673
Average turnaround time	15 days	16 days	10.5 days	23 days	Not reported
Court Subpoenas:	181	124	155	150	263
Court Testimony:	8	9	22	21	40

Cass County State's Attorney's Office

This project provided resources to the Cass County State's Attorney's Office for an additional prosecutor to assist local law enforcement agencies in Cass County in the investigation and prosecution of drug-related cases. By dedicating an assistant state's attorney to handle these specific cases, law enforcement agencies were afforded a direct line of communication to the prosecuting attorney's office. In addition, the state's attorney's office was able to focus attention on the complexity of conspiracy cases and assure that drug-related offenses reach appropriate disposition.

Goals:

- Improve the efficiency and outcomes of the prosecution of identified criminal cases and associated civil asset seizures and forfeitures
- Improve communication and cooperation between the Cass County State's Attorney's Office and the investigation units in the jurisdiction
- Improve the training of law enforcement personnel and prosecutors

Objectives:

1. Dedicate an assistant state's attorney to the prosecution of drug-related cases
2. Increase the number of asset seizures/forfeiture cases filed

Activities:

The drug prosecutor continued to work a heavy caseload throughout the project period, handling a total of 759 drug offense cases, some having other offenses associated with them such as driving violations, concealed weapons violations, alcohol violations, etc. In all, the prosecutor obtained a total of 972 drug offense convictions, as some cases involved more than one drug offense. Sixty of the convictions involved the distribution/sale or manufacture

of illicit drugs, while approximately 99 percent of the remaining convictions involved possession. The prosecutor continued to follow sentencing recommendation guidelines throughout the project period, which helped maintain an overall increase in sentences for the more serious drug offenders.

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
<i>Statistics</i>				
Referrals Received	759	676	555	580
Cases Closed	739	648	516	511
Dismissals	89	52	64	54
Acquittals	1	1	3	2
Convictions	649	595	449	455
Asset Seizures	\$65,344	\$91,653	\$21,831	\$69,827
Asset Forfeitures	\$39,905	\$23,708	\$21,267	\$20,147

Along with handling the numerous duties associated with prosecution, the drug prosecutor continued to be accessible to investigators and patrol officers 24 hours a day and remained active in the early stages of street-level investigations. The prosecutor also attended narcotics intelligence meetings whenever possible to remain updated on investigations and to coordinate efforts with the investigators. In addition, the prosecutor continued to work on asset forfeiture policies and procedures throughout the project period, along with maintaining a working relationship with the neighboring Minnesota jurisdiction to allow for prosecution of drug offenders who crossed state lines.

N.D. Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Board

During the past several years, the N.D. Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Board has sponsored several specialized law enforcement training courses within the state. This training is critical to developing and enhancing the investigative skills of peace officers in North Dakota. The training is offered locally and at a minimal cost to local law enforcement agencies. These two factors greatly increase the accessibility for many officers, particularly those in agencies where funding and personnel are limited.

The law enforcement training program provides information, training, and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies. Training needs are identified and coordinated by the N.D. POST Board, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, and the Highway Patrol. Training programs are provided at the North Dakota Law Enforcement Training Academy and in regions around the state, to promote attendance of all law enforcement officers in the state.

Goals:

Improve the investigation and prosecution of crimes within the state of North Dakota

Objectives:

1. Train peace officers in the proper and most effective methods of investigating crimes
2. Coordinate training programs for law enforcement

Activities:

The N.D. POST Board operational effectiveness project provides professional training on a variety of subjects to enhance an officer's ability to conduct successful investigations. The following courses were offered during the project period:

- How to Develop, Lift and Document Fingerprints - participants received instruction on how to search for, locate, recognize, recover, and collect identifiable latent, visible and plastic fingerprints. In addition to classroom instruction, students were involved in hands-on practical exercises involving the different powders and chemicals used in developing and collecting fingerprint images from evidence and crime scenes.
- Effective Report Writing – officers received training on how to improve written communication skills, both professionally and personally. The program begins with the rules of writing, and moves on to organizational outlining techniques through the use of numerous interactive video exercises.
- How to be an Effective Field Training Officer – F.T.O. officers were presented with ideas and techniques to assist them on becoming more professional and confident on the application of their skills. Officers received instruction on how to recognize the four indicators of effective leadership of an F.T.O., identify the three keys to effective leadership, demonstrate how roles and attitudes influence behavior, recognize the importance of counseling, etc.
- Critical Incident Response to School Violence – participants received training on how to prepare for the unexpected emergencies associated with school violence. Topics presented included introduction to critical incident operation planning, incident command system, past incidents, identify character traits and motives, post incident stress, liability issues, and media.
- Critical Incident Management – participants received training on how to prepare for the unexpected emergencies such as terrorist activity, major explosions, chemical spills, plane crashes, etc. Topics presented included introduction to hazard emergency operation planning, leaders and teams for critical incident management, past incidents, liability issues, incident command system, post incident stress, media, and practical exercises.

<i>Course</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Sheriff</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total Participants</i>
How to Develop, Lift and Document Fingerprints	5	8	1	14

Effective Report Writing	11	12	6	29
How to be an Effective Field Training Officer	21	5	1	27
Critical Incident Response to School Violence	19	7	3	29
Critical Incident Management	14	9	2	25
Local Officers	111			
State Officers	13			

A total of 124 law enforcement officials – 111 local officers and 13 state officers - attended the training sessions. Each of the training seminars received positive evaluations by the program participants.

DOCR – Staff Training

The North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's (DOCR) training division is responsible for the coordination of training programs offered to staff of the DOCR, including correctional officers and administrators of the local correctional facilities. The DOCR's operational effectiveness project consists of purchasing contract services for the Mastering Leadership Skills Level I and II training for both correctional and law enforcement officers in the state. The project also includes the presentation of the Correctional Administrators training for the managers of the 23 detention centers in the state.

Goals:

- Enhance the leadership qualities of statewide correctional and law enforcement staff
- Provide correctional administrators updated training regarding management and administrative issues

Objectives:

1. Increase promotional opportunities for trained staff
2. Increase the number of administrative training opportunities for correctional administrators

Activities:

During 2002, a total of 75 persons, representing both correctional and law enforcement disciplines, attended the Mastering Leadership Skills I and II Training programs.

Prevention

Total Expenditures: **\$19,573**
Number of Projects: **2**

Neighborhood Watch

The Grand Forks Police Department continued to facilitate a Neighborhood Watch Program, which focused upon the theme of encouraging neighbors to watch out for one another by reporting suspicious activity to the police department in an effort to reduce crime.

Goals:

- Report the number of incidents of criminal mischief in Grand Forks
- Reduce the number of reported thefts in Grand Forks
- Reduce the number of reported burglaries in Grand Forks
- Reduce the number of reported violent crimes in Grand Forks

Objectives:

1. Work to establish a minimum of 21 additional Neighborhood Watch Groups in Grand Forks while maintaining contact with those groups established in the first two years of the program
2. Help the Neighborhood Watch groups identify their neighborhoods through the use of Neighborhood Watch signs and decals
3. Assist each group in organizing at least one meeting or event for their group after the initial informational meeting
4. Publish a quarterly Neighborhood Watch newsletter and make it available to all Neighborhood Watch groups
5. Through the continued implementation of the Neighborhood Watch Program, help to reduce the number of reports of criminal mischief, theft, burglary, and violent crime by a minimum of 5% over the course of the project period as opposed to the previous year

Activities:

Through this continuation project, the Grand Forks Police Department was again awarded funds to pay overtime costs for its Neighborhood Resource Officers. These officers were the primary facilitators of the Neighborhood Watch Program. The overtime allowed the officers time to coordinate and attend meetings with new Neighborhood Watch groups. Byrne funding also helped the department purchase various supplies and advertising for the Neighborhood Watch Program.

The Grand Forks Police Department's Neighborhood Watch Program continued to be valuable to both the Grand Forks Police Department and the citizens. Although the number of new groups fell short of the projected goal, the department assisted in the development of 10 new Neighborhood Watch groups that were designed to increase public awareness and interest in the program.

During 2002, Neighborhood Resource Officers conducted a total of 22 Neighborhood Watch meetings that had an impact on over 1,000 residents. In order to aid in crime prevention, officers continued to get the various Neighborhood Watch groups to identify their neighborhoods with signs and decals. In addition, the officers completed a quarterly crime prevention newsletter called the "Grand Forks Watch," which was provided to all Neighborhood Watch Block Captains.

Yearend statistics showed mixed results. Although larceny/theft complaints were up by 17 percent, they were still below the ten-year average. Criminal mischief complaints were down slightly and at their lowest level in over a decade; however, burglary showed a significant increase as the number of cases increased by 33 percent. Furthermore, incidents of violent crime (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and simple/aggravated assault) fell 17 percent from the previous year.

Sunrise Youth Bureau

The Sunrise Youth Bureau is an education, intervention, and court diversion program designed to reduce incidents of first-time offenses, as well as recidivism among first-time tobacco, alcohol, shoplifting, and other non-violent offenders. The program works with young people under the age of 18 who have come into conflict with the law and/or are experiencing personal, family, or school problems. Sunrise Youth Bureau works closely with the Southwest District Juvenile Court, local and regional law enforcement, schools, and social service agencies, as well as other public and private agencies.

Goals:

Reduce the number of juveniles referred to the Southwest District Juvenile Court for unruliness, non-violent crimes, and tobacco, alcohol and other drug violations.

Objectives:

1. Reduce the recidivism rate among first and second time offenders in juvenile court by five percent from 29 percent to 24 percent
2. Reduce incidents of recidivism among first time offenders at Sunrise Youth Bureau by five percent from 31 percent to 26 percent
3. Reduce the overall recidivism rate of juveniles in southwestern North Dakota by five percent
4. Increase student understanding of behavior consequences through education

Activities:

Due to a lack of a director and staff from September 2001 until December 2001, as well as the youth educator position not having been filled until March 2002, an approval was granted to extend the Sunrise Youth Bureau's project period for an additional three months, allowing funding until March 31, 2003. In addition, this project reached its 48-month funding limitation.

During 2002, the Sunrise Youth Bureau (SYB) provided service to 163 new youth. The program received referrals from a variety of sources including juvenile court, law enforcement, and schools. Youth referrals to the SYB involved a variety of issues including minor in possession, shoplifting, vandalism, fighting, theft of property, etc. A total of 152 cases were terminated during the project period, with 100 percent of the cases deemed successful.

Promoting education and prevention continued to be a focus throughout the project period. The Sunrise Youth Bureau provided 286 presentations, which had an impact on over 6,900 youth, ages kindergarten through high school. Presentations on a wide variety of issues were provided, including topics such as anger management, bullying, teasing, harassment, inhalants, and school and student responsibilities. Teacher evaluations were completed after each presentation. In addition, 51 "Kids on the Block" presentations were given to over 1,300 residents at schools, churches, and various agencies and community events.

Throughout the year, the Sunrise Youth Bureau continued to work with the Southwest District Juvenile Court, which provided SYB with formal referrals and financial support. Law enforcement agencies and school districts also provided non-cited and informal referrals. The program referred youth to agencies such as Heart River Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, Westwind Consulting, and Dakota Horizons Counseling Services. Furthermore, the program maintained membership with the Mental Health Task Force, SWATT Coalition, Tobacco Cessation, the Prevention Coalition, Local Emergency Planning Community, and the Coalition of Safe Communities.

Yearend statistics showed the Sunrise Youth Bureau met its goal of reducing recidivism among first time offenders. For the period of January 2002 through December 2002, the SYB recidivism rate was at 15 percent. By the end of the extended grant period, the recidivism rate among first time offenders was down to nine percent.

Feedback of the overall program services was collected through the administration of surveys. Youth and parental input was also obtained through surveys conducted at six months.

Corrections and Treatment

Total Byrne Funding: \$308,260

Number of Projects: 5

In CY 2002, five programs received funding to provide correctional programming for offenders in North Dakota. The North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation managed four programs for offenders placed under its custody.

Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Unit formerly known as Revocation Center

A diversion program implemented by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) is located at the Stutsman County Correctional Center in Jamestown. Offenders are housed at the Stutsman County Correctional Center with addiction, and the Department of Human Services provides cognitive treatment. Offenders successfully completing the program are eligible for parole or community placement under the DOCR's authority.

Goals:

Provide effective and responsible adult offender population management

Objectives:

1. Design, develop, and implement a 30-bed Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Unit to divert from prison offenders revoked from community supervision who will benefit from treatment and cognitive programming
2. Maintain the state prison population at ND State Penitentiary, James River Correctional Center, and the Missouri River Correctional Center at or about 800 inmates per day
3. Provide training and develop cognitive restructuring and case management skill for staff as well as for other DOCR contracted programs
4. Implement a Community Oriented Policing Strategy for the Division of Field Services

Activities:

The Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Unit (TRCU) is an alternative to incarceration program managed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Unit was established as a program to alleviate the strain on the prison system, while providing intensive addiction treatment and programming in cognitive, self-change therapy for offenders. Personnel from the Stutsman County Correctional Center, DOCR, and the Department of Human Services provided program services.

Funding for the program was used for the contractual service agreement with the Stutsman County Correctional Center to provide for the physical care and custody of offenders placed in the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Unit, along with supplies and communications. The Department of Human Services, through staff located at the North Dakota State Hospital, provided the treatment and case management services. Services offered included drug and alcohol evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation services and counseling for cognitive restructuring and independent living skills. The DOCR staff was charged with providing overall technical assistance and administrative services to the program, including the selection of offenders for placement into the TRCU. In addition, TRCU allowed a graduate study to be conducted in which the completed surveys and tests administered were compiled into a report for the DOCR from the University of Minnesota.

Offenders placed at the Tompkins Rehabilitation and Corrections Unit participated in six hours of programming each day including cognitive restructuring and addiction treatment. Additionally, weekly Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings were offered on-site. Prior to their release from the TRCU, offenders were required to contact probation officers to develop plans for continuing treatment and cognitive restructuring upon their release into the community. Drug testing was also used to monitor offenders at the TRCU. Testing included one at the time of placement and one upon release. Other testing was performed if probable cause indicated an intervention was required. A total of 753 drug tests were performed in 2002. Of these, nine tests indicated a positive result which were all for marijuana.

During the 2002 project period, 120 offenders were discharged from programming offered at the TRCU. Of these, 105 offenders successfully completed all phases of the program and were released into the community. A total of 15 offenders failed to complete the TRCU and returned to prison. Furthermore, a total of 25,750 prison bed days were saved in 2002, which translated into a reduction of 70 prison beds needed at the conclusion of 2002.

Drug Testing

The North Dakota State Penitentiary's drug testing program is designed to test inmates to ascertain if they are using illicit drugs. All new arrivals are screened upon entering the prison system, and once incarcerated, inmates are subject to random drug testing. Inmates are also tested before being transferred to the minimum-security facility, as well as before and after treatment, to assess the validity of the program.

Through this program the penitentiary staff will increase the number of drug tests performed, which will ultimately make the inmates more accountable for their behavior. Testing will also provide information on the availability of drugs within the institution, and will serve as a deterrent for drug use.

Goals:

Reduce drug usage of inmates incarcerated at the ND State Penitentiary

Objectives:

1. Maintain the number of drug tests at 15 percent of the population per month
2. Administer institution-wide drug screens annually
3. Increase the number of inmates involved in drug treatment programs

Activities:

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation received funds to enhance its drug-testing program at two of its correctional institutions – the State Penitentiary and Missouri River Correctional Center. Funds were used to purchase drug-testing services at Redwood Toxicology Laboratories and to purchase drug-screening supplies from Roche Diagnostic.

The penitentiary's drug testing program involved the collection and initial screening of urine samples from inmates at two facilities. Correctional officers initially screened samples, and all positive screens were mailed to Redwood Toxicology for confirmation analysis. The drug tests remained at 15 percent of the population per month throughout the year. A total of 1,119 inmates were tested over the course of the year, and of those, three tested positive for controlled substances. During the project period, 85 inmates were successful in completing treatment. This was the last year of funding for this project, as it has reached its 48-month limitation.

Last Chance Program

As a part of their continued strategy to concentrate efforts and resources on higher risk and needs offenders, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Field Services Division) implemented a "Last Chance Program" in Fargo. The program served as a community-based intervention prior to parole/probation revocation and subsequent incarceration. The program utilized a variety of treatment and programming services to help offenders overcome criminal and addictive behavior, ultimately diverting them from prison.

Goals:

- Design, develop, and implement a Last Chance Program to divert offenders, who would traditionally face revocation proceedings and subsequent incarceration, away from prison
- Provide quality, effective, and responsible adult offender management within the community
- Continue to evaluate program use to ensure program serves as an intervention prior to revocation and traditional incarceration

Objectives:

1. Assess offender's history of substance abuse/chemical dependency, and promote and provide attainable treatment goals
2. Provide for cognitive programming to explore and promote the offender's ability, as well as to identifying their thoughts, feeling, and beliefs to affect positive behavioral change and reduce societal risk
3. Support the offender's completion of treatment and the development of their case plan/supervision in the community
4. Teach and foster implementation of basic life skills
5. Use Levels of Supervision Inventory (LSI) to assess the offender's risk to society.

Activities:

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (Field Services Division) received funding to cover the cost of contractual services for treatment and cognitive programming.

The overall mission of the Last Chance Program (LCP) was to provide positive interventions to offenders by redirecting their thinking processes, behavior, and life skills. The program's participants received programming to promote their transition from criminal and addictive behavior to becoming productive and responsible members of the community.

During 2002, the treatment provider continued outstanding work. Programming services included cognitive restructuring, life skills education, day reporting, and community service. A major area worked on over the year was fulfilling the housing need for a cost effective residential environment for the offenders in the Last Chance Program. In addition, LCP also revisited other options and controls such as surveillance, curfews, and electronic monitoring.

The target population for the Last Chance Program consisted of adult offenders under the custody of the DOCR's Field Service District Office in Cass County. Offenders were placed in the LCP through a court order or as a result of violating conditions of parole/probation, which would have resulted in revocation proceedings and incarceration.

Forty-six new offenders participated in the Last Chance Program during the project period, with 42 being terminated. Of those terminated, 19 successfully completed the requirements of the program and were released back to the community, while 23 did not meet program standards and were incarcerated. As an indicator of the project's overall success, the Last Chance Program diverted a total of 7,780 prison bed days for offenders during the project period. In addition, there were 8,703 drug tests performed, with only 84 confirmed positive.

Cognitive Training

As part of their continued strategy to reduce recidivism, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation implemented the Cognitive Program which is offered at the North Dakota State Penitentiary, the treatment unit of the ND State Penitentiary, the Missouri River Correctional Center, and the James River Correctional Center. The program utilizes a variety of treatment and education to help offenders change thinking that allows them to relapse concerning addiction issues, commit crimes, and engage in violent behavior.

Goals:

Provide cognitive based programming to offenders within DOCR Prisons Division
Provide financial reimbursement for individuals supplying or assisting the provision of the cognitive based programming
Provide advanced training to cognitive trainers and facilitators

Objectives:

Secure necessary staff for the instruction of the cognitive based classes to the offender population
Secure advanced, current and updated professional training to the cognitive trainers and facilitators

Activities:

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Cognitive Program is a theoretically based program offered to help reduce the level of recidivism of offenders, encourage offenders to examine and change their thinking that allows them to relapse concerning addiction issues, commit crimes, and engage in violent behavior. The program consists of three phases: the Educational Component, Phase I, and Phase II. Byrne funding provided wages for the overtime of correctional staff who facilitated the program.

During 2002, only Phase I was offered which consisted of male and female offenders. A total of 102 offenders participated, and of those, 82 were deemed successful. The goal of Phase I was to educate participants on identifying risk thinking and thought processes that drive problematic behavior. Participants learned how to apply cognitive interventions and develop new thinking or belief systems that reduce and/or change their risk thinking and behaviors. The class facilitator measured the participant's progress in the program by evaluating the offender's participation in the classroom, reviewing written assignments and journal entries, and by completing a participation summary on the class participants.

James River Correctional Center

The James River Correctional Center (JRCC) is a medium security prison located in Jamestown, ND, established in 1998 to answer the needs for additional inmate beds. Treated offenders are in more of a position to access aftercare services, work, school, and re-enter relationships with family members in a more healthy and productive manner.

Goals:

Increase the availability of treatment staff for the male and female inmates at JRCC

Reduce the negative impact that substance abuse, mental illness, and domestic violence has on society by offenders

Increase female inmate accessibility to domestic violence programs

Increase the accessibility of inmates for treatment of mental illnesses

Objectives:

1. Reduce the inmate to counselor ratio to 71 to 1
2. Increase the number of inmates that are able to access identified treatment programs
3. Develop and implement a domestic violence program
4. Develop and implement an on-going program to address inmate mental illness treatment needs

Activities:

Funding for this project provided salary to support one Human Relations Counselor position at the James River Correctional Center (JRCC). Duties of the Human Relations Counselor included providing case management for inmates, handling individual and group therapeutic counseling services for inmates assigned to various treatment programs, along with providing crisis intervention as needed to ensure the safety and well being of inmates and staff.

When this project was initially developed, the James River Correctional Center had only four treatment staff positions available to serve the needs of approximately 365 inmates on five different floors, leaving an inmate to counselor ratio of approximately 91 to one. To reduce this ratio, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) began the process of trying to fill the Byrne-funded Human Relations Counselor position. However, due to a lack of qualified applicants, the DOCR was unable to fill the position until July of 2002, which put the program's goals and objectives on hold for the first half of the project period. Although, once the position was filled, there was a noticeable difference in the inmate population's ability to access treatment staff. The new Human Relations Counselor position allowed JRCC to have one treatment professional assigned to each inmate floor, increasing the flow of communication between inmates and staff.

During the project period, treatment staff explored data related to male inmates involved in the anger management program, along with data gathered while analyzing the histories of female inmates. Substance abuse was correlated to a high number of male inmates who had a history of domestic violence or violence towards family members, with approximately 80% of the male inmate population having substance abuse issues. It was also determined that 86% of the female population had a substance abuse diagnosis, and that 64% were also

dealing with mental health issues. In addition, 80% of those female inmates were burdened with a history of sexual or physical abuse as children and/or adults.

With substance abuse treatment programs already in place at JRCC for both male and female inmates, along with programming to address anger management issues and mental health disorders, it was determined that programming needed to be developed that could address both the unique nature of domestic violence, as well as the impact of being a victim of such violence. To help develop this type of programming, the Human Relations Counselor attended training in Duluth, Minnesota, on facilitating treatment for domestic violence victims and batterers. She was then given the responsibility of adapting the Duluth Model training to the correctional setting.

By November, two different treatment group programs had been implemented – a group for female victims of domestic violence (Survivor's Group), as well as a group for male perpetrators of domestic violence (Batterer's Group). A total of 14 inmates were involved in the programming (seven females in the Survivor's Group, along with seven males in the Batterer's Group). However, because the initial group sessions began late in the project period, none of the participants completed programming prior to the end of the 2002 project period.

In addition to facilitating group treatment sessions for survivors and batterers, the Human Relations Counselor also provided case management for 30 individuals, as well as providing individual counseling for 20 inmates. Furthermore, the Human Relations Counselor enabled JRCC to provide better coverage in dealing with immediate mental health issues. With the addition of the Byrne-funded Human Relations Counselor, the James River Correctional Center was able to end the year with five treatment staff members to approximately 350-365 inmates, lowering the inmate to counselor ratio from 91 to 1 down to around 70 or 69 to 1, depending on inmate fluctuation.

Furthermore, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation reported that the number of inmates who were able to access and complete identified treatment programs throughout its prisons division increased to 700 in 2002, compared to 248 in 2001. DOCR attributed the increase to several factors including increasing staff members, redeveloping programming, and streamlining of the assessment referral process.

Due to the unforeseen hiring circumstances that put the project on hold for the first half of 2002, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation requested and received approval for a grant extension, which allowed the project period to end June 30, 2003. However, the statistics related to the extension are not included in this summary, but will be included in the 2003 project evaluation.

Supervision and Sentencing

Total Byrne Funding: \$83,100

Number of Projects: 2

Northwest Youth Assessment Center

The Northwest Youth Assessment Center provides out-of-home shelter or detention for high-risk youth in northwest North Dakota. Through a safe and secure environment, the program is able to house youth for evaluations, assessments, and or detention. The program coordinates efforts with local agencies, including treatment facilities and schools to provide needed services for the youth.

Goals:

- Help youth and families access services in the local community through evaluation and assessment
- Provide a safe environment, allowing for physical activity, recreation, education, socialization, emotional support and timely integration with family units
- Provide a “neutral ground” for youth to meet with their parents to more effectively address their issues

Objectives:

1. Provide a safe and secure shelter for youth requiring assessment and diagnosis serving a minimum of 75-100 youth per year
2. Reduce the number of youth sent out of area by 60-80% each year
3. Provide placement for 50-75 youth in Williston by not having to send them out of area, and to increase the number of youth who are able to stay in home by 80%
4. Decrease the rate of recidivism of juvenile offenders by 80%
5. Reduce the number of youth in foster care by 65%

Activities:

This project reached its 48-month funding limitation at the end of 2002. The Byrne award enabled the Northwest Youth Assessment Center to provide salary for part-time child care attendants. The child care attendants provided constant care and supervision 24-hours a day, along with counseling session scheduling, evaluation sessions, transportation to and from school, recreational activities, emotional support, etc.

During the 2002 project period, the Northwest Youth Assessment Center provided services to 125 new juveniles. Out of those, 109 were placed for shelter or attended care purposes due to unruly behavior, runaway status, and/or intoxication, and 16 were placed for detention purposes. Some of the problems involved in these cases included ungovernable behavior, family conflicts, being a runaway, drug/alcohol concerns, burglary, disorderly conduct, terrorizing, protective custody, and other issues. A variety of services were provided to the youth staying at the center, including behavioral and psychological assessments, tutoring, medical treatment, anger management, individual counseling, recreational activities, transportation to and from school and/or appointments, etc.

Numerous agencies from around the region were involved in making placements to the program during the project period. Among them were juvenile courts, police and sheriffs' departments, social services, Eckert Youth Homes, and also PATH and Village Family Services. Out of the 109 new youth placed into the program, 90 were from Williams County. However, the Northwest Youth Assessment Center also received placements from jurisdictions such as Mountrail, Divide, McKenzie, Rolette, and other counties. Furthermore, the program received youth from other states, including Montana, Wyoming, and Michigan. In all, the program provided over 783 days of shelter care and detention. A total of 123 youth were discharged during the project period, and 61 were able to return home.

Employee turnover continued to be an issue throughout the project period, however by the fourth quarter of the project period it was reported that turnover had slowed down in which one full-time assistant, seven regular part-time employees, and four additional standby employees had been hired. Another ongoing concern during the year was training for staff. Although additional training was still needed, all of the Center's staff was able to be re-certified and/or trained in First Aide and CPR.

The Northwest Youth Assessment Center completed a remodeling project that enhanced security, safety, and space utilization. In addition, the program continued to receive positive feedback and support from the surrounding community and agencies, and additional counties continued to express interest in utilizing the facility to house their youth for assessments, evaluations, and/or treatment.

Fort Berthold District Court

The Fort Berthold District Court added personnel to strengthen the juvenile justice system on the Fort Berthold Reservation and to provide alternative sentencing options for juvenile offenders. Through this continuation project, the Fort Berthold District Court maintained funding for a juvenile probation officer.

Goals:

- Strengthen the juvenile justice and adult criminal justice system on Fort Berthold, addressing family and domestic issues, including domestic violence, child endangerment, and minors in need of supervision
- Provide greater accountability of perpetrators through supervision and community alternatives ordered by the court
- Provide safety in the interest of the individual juvenile as well as the public

Objectives:

1. Increase the delivery of services and case tracking, and monitor and develop a process and protocol that streamlines the system
2. Hire a juvenile case manager/guardian ad litem

3. Seek the permanent hiring of the probation/truancy officer and case manager/guardian ad litem
4. Increase the number of perpetrators supervised by the probation officer as ordered by the court

Activities:

During 2002, a total of 573 juvenile citations/complaints were filed, and of those, 261 were processed through an informal adjustment. There were 20 cases terminated and 16 were deemed successful. Youth who were placed on probation were expected to attend school and make progress in class; abide by the lawful commands of parents or guardians; not use or possess any alcohol, illegal drugs, or tobacco; comply with curfew; meet the juvenile probation officer at scheduled times, etc.

Throughout the year, the probation officer attended the 1st Annual State Indian Welfare Act Conference; met with the truancy officers and Child Welfare Program regarding clients; and attended training sessions entitled “Youth Violence in Indian Country” in Rapid City, South Dakota, and “Advanced Probation Services” in Reno, Nevada. The probation officer also made various referrals to other agencies, and attended various meetings including Attendant Care, Tribal Juvenile Justice System, Permanency Planning, Sacred Child Project, and Child Protection.

Education and awareness continued to be a focus during the project period. In May, a presentation co-sponsored by the Boys and Girls Club of the Three Affiliated Tribes was given to youth on alcohol/drug awareness, and service providers were provided information regarding balancing stress and work. In addition, the probation officer planned to do more school visits, and also did research on additional programs for juveniles to complete while on probation such as peer/support group meetings and informational training on drugs and alcohol. This was the last year of funding for this project, as it has reached its 48-month limitation.

Information Systems and Technological Improvements

Total Byrne Funding: \$5,472

Number of Projects: 2

Bowman County Sheriff's Department

The Bowman County Sheriff's Department purchased one new computer system and Teletype software to enhance overall efficiency.

Goals:

- Take the next step to keep up with technology
- Provide needed information with the coordinating agencies

Objectives:

1. Gather and maintain needed information to run the office
2. Enable the office to stay compatible with State Radio
3. Continue communication between various agencies for intelligence purposes

Activities:

Through Byrne funding, the Bowman County Sheriff's Department purchased a new computer system (computer, printer, and monitor), and the Linxx 2010 software package, which was installed in the sheriff's office. It was reported that coordination of this project worked well with the funding, and the system was updated and running.

Pierce County Sheriff's Department

The Pierce County Sheriff's Department purchased one new computer system and computer tower, and hired a computer specialist to install and network them with the existing computers.

Goals:

Increase the effectiveness of recording and tracking drug and alcohol offenses in the county, thus increasing patrol time

Objectives:

1. Switch from paper jail booking to computer, using the mug shot program
2. Increase efficiency by getting files into one location in a computer versus numerous file cabinet locations
3. Enhance outside communications with other agencies in tracking and tracing arrest data
4. Increase effectiveness and efficiency in writing officer reports
5. Identify problem areas in Pierce County that may have high drug and alcohol usage
6. Increase officers investigation and education time for drug and alcohol use

Activities:

Through Byrne funding, the Pierce County Sheriff's Department purchased one desktop computer, one computer tower, one printer, and the networking accessories including

cabledrops, patch panels, wall plates, panduit jacks and panduit raceway. The department reported an increase in the effectiveness of record keeping and tracking drug and alcohol offenses, as well as increased communications with outside agencies. In addition, officers had computers available for report writing at any time, areas with higher drug and alcohol use were identified, and the system increased the time available for investigations.

Demand Reduction

Total Byrne Funding: \$6,705

Number of Projects: 1

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)

A 17-week drug education prevention program presented by uniformed police officers to 5th and 6th grade students. During the 2000-01 school session, 238 DARE presentations were offered to youth in the city of West Fargo.

Goals:

- See young people resist drugs by making good choices
- See young people stay out of gangs
- Enable young people to use ideas and skills that will help them resolve conflicts without resorting to violence
- See young people understand the consequences of being involved with drugs or violence

Objectives:

1. Teach a school program in which students learn the consequences of drugs
2. Teach a school program in which students learn the dangers of gangs
3. Teach young people how to resolve conflicts without violence
4. Give students ways to resist drugs and violence

Activities:

The West Fargo Police Department's DARE officer continued to present the DARE curriculum throughout the project period. The officer provided 32 presentations that had an impact on 356 students. In the fall of the project period, the DARE program was moved from 6th graders down to 5th graders. During the presentations, students were provided information on the dangers and consequences of drugs, gangs, and violence; influences of the media; ways to resolve conflicts; and ways to resist drugs, gangs, and violence. In addition, each class was given the opportunity to create their own Public Service Announcement, which they were able to view at DARE graduation.

Various activities took place throughout the project period in conjunction with the DARE program. Chili's Restaurant donated free lunch to essay winners in each class, and the students enjoyed a free ride in a squad car to the restaurant. A weeklong summer DARE camp was held that gave students the opportunity to have fun while learning ways to resist drugs and violence. The DARE officer also gave a new DARE lesson to a 3rd grade class called "Safe Tips." In addition, a local radio station sponsored an event called Salute to Youth. Each week a student who was a positive influence and did well in school was selected for the "Froggy Honor Roll" presentation, which was attended by the DARE officer.

During 2002, the DARE officer attended the National DARE Convention in Las Vegas, Nevada, where he updated training concerning the new DARE curriculum. He attended the North Dakota DARE Officers Association Conference in which training on drug recognition and "rave" drugs was provided, and continued to volunteer on a local

committee called S.S.A.V.Y. (Stop Substance Abuse and Violence in Youth). Furthermore, he was a guest speaker to various 6th grade classes in which he taught the students lessons on tobacco, marijuana, alcohol, and violence.

West Fargo Police Department's DARE program maintained success throughout the project period. Student participants completed workbook assignments and wrote meaningful essays, and the program continued to receive positive feedback from students and parents. Furthermore, during classes, the students practiced making better choices regarding drugs, gangs, and violence. This will be the last year this project received funding, as it has reached its 48-month limitation

Alternatives to Detention

Total Byrne Funding: \$73,772

Number of Projects: 3

Wells County Sheriff's Department

The Wells County Sheriff's Department requested support to continue an organized community service program that facilitates the court-ordered community service of low-risk offenders. Through the program, offenders have the opportunity to serve their community while being held accountable for their criminal activity.

Goals:

- Continue to provide an alternative sanction of community service to the courts
- Maintain, increase, and protect the work sites that accommodate offenders
- Continue to work with courts to improve the existing program
- Maintain adequate funding to ensure continuation of the program

Objectives:

1. Increase coordinator position to half time to oversee and further develop the program
2. Provide positive interaction between offender and work site
3. Continue to increase the number of referrals to the program
4. Encourage offenders to complete their sentences in a timely manner

Activities:

Funding for this project provided salary for the community service coordinator, who was responsible for the continued development and implementation of the program. Included among the coordinator's duties were maintaining a caseload of offenders, scheduling work tasks and offenders, maintaining public relations with referral agencies and work sites, policy making, accurate record keeping, and securing funding sources.

The Wells County Community Service Program continued to run strong throughout the year. Calls were continually received from interested work sites looking for help, which made it easier to place workers.

During 2002, the program coordinated community service for 39 new offenders, including 9 juveniles. Out of the new offenders, 30 were considered misdemeanants. In addition, 30 of the new cases involved a drug or alcohol offense. The offenders completed a total of 1,047 community service hours during the project period at various work sites.

Throughout the year, the community service program was able to maintain referrals from the district court, juvenile court, and probation and parole. A total of 31 court referrals were made to the program during the project period. Furthermore, the community service program for Wells County maintained a successful case termination rate. Out of 41 cases that were terminated, 37 were considered a success.

Rehab Services

Rehab Services, Inc. facilitates a community service program that allows offenders to do supervised community service work at non-profit and/or government agencies. The program serves Ward, Burke, and Renville counties, offering community service for both adult and juvenile offenders. Due to limited staff and funding, as well as a continued increase in the number of cases served, Rehab Services, Inc. requested support to enhance the overall resources of its community service program. This project placed special emphasis on enhancing community service for juveniles.

Goal:

- Increase resource development
- Develop five more worksites and learning experiences
- Secure grant funding
- Increase case management with Community Service Program software

Objectives:

1. Develop five worksites
2. Develop learning activities that provide opportunities to improve self esteem
3. Facilitate Youth Garden Project for 2002

Activities:

Rehab Services, Inc. received Byrne funding to provide a portion of salary for its community service developer, as well as its community service coordinator. The program also received funding for various operating expenses such as supplies, rent, and travel.

A total of six new community service worksites were established throughout the project period, which included the Milton Young Towers, Ward County Weed Control, Burlington Recreation Commission, Mouse River Park, Dakota Boys Ranch Warehouse, and the Mohall Public School.

Rehab Services, Inc. planned at least one special activity each month for juveniles sentenced to complete community service hours. The activities brought youth together to work on projects that would benefit themselves as well as the community, with staff, student interns, and volunteers providing mentorship. Each of the activities allowed the youth to experience the benefits of teamwork and pride on a job well done, while also holding them accountable for their offenses. The activities also helped build self-esteem and enhanced communication and organizational skills within the youth.

During 2002, youth participated in a project at Our Lady of Grace Church for the local US Postal Service Food Drive in which they loaded and unloaded approximately 14,000 pounds of food. They also assisted in various projects at a local thrift store, helped paint the basement of a church, and planted 230 trees by hand for the Minot Park District.

The youth sentenced to community service also participated in numerous other projects during the 2002 award period, including the Intergenerational Program at the Milton Young

Towers in which they took pictures of elderly residents, and made prints for the residents to mail in Easter cards, etc. Youth also worked together in the “Youth Garden Project of 2002,” where they planted, harvested, and sold various produce such as corn, potatoes, cucumbers, and different kinds of flowers. The garden project provided morning and evening hours for the youth.

Rehab Services, Inc. facilitated community service hours for 46 new juveniles during the project period. The program terminated 70 cases, and 51 of those were considered successful.

Supreme Court – Juvenile Drug Court

The North Dakota Supreme Court Juvenile Drug Court (JDC) is a specialized program aimed at intervening in the lives of substance-abusing juveniles. Additionally, the court is aimed at stopping the criminal behavior that frequently co-occurs through intense judicial supervision and participation in treatment programs. Elements of the JDC program include frequent drug testing; intense judicial and probation supervision; individual, group, and family counseling; drug abuse treatment; educational opportunities; and the use of sanctions and incentives to regulate behavior.

Goals:

- Reduce or prevent controlled substance/alcohol abuse by court involved targeted high-risk youth
- Reduce the number of youth that are in out-of-home placement for alcohol or controlled substance offenses
- Continue to evaluate the JDC program
- Provide appropriate treatment to juvenile alcohol and controlled substance addicted youth
- Utilize frequent drug testing to ensure offender accountability, determine the offender’s compliance with drug court rules, and measure the offender’s ability to maintain abstinence
- Ensure offender accountability to the community for social and criminal actions by requiring each juvenile to complete at least 20 hours of meaningful community service projects
- Increase school attendance and improve school grades

Objectives:

1. Reduce recidivism rate by 10 percent of drug court participants for alcohol and controlled substance related offenses
2. Increase the treatment success of drug court participants by 50 percent
3. Increase school attendance by 50 percent

Activities:

The Juvenile Drug Court (JDC) team consisted of the JDC judge, juvenile court officer, the local coordinator, state's attorney (prosecutor), public defender, a school representative, law enforcement, and the treatment provider. Responsibilities of the team included the design of individual accountability plans for each JDC participant, assessment of the program's performance, and implementation of changes to improve effectiveness.

Components of the JDC program continued to include substance abuse evaluation, parental involvement, drug testing, community service, restitution, school attendance, educational classes, and treatment. A tracker was used to closely monitor each offender throughout their drug court sentence to ensure compliance with accountability plans. Tracking activities included drug testing; monitoring the offender's school attendance, treatment and community service work; and preparing reports for the drug court team. During the 2002 project period, Lutheran Social Services provided tracking services for the Northeast Central JDC, and treatment services were provided by Northeast Human Service Center.

Various members of the Northeast Central JDC team attended training during the project period to enhance their knowledge of drug courts and substance abuse issues. Five members of the team attended training in San Diego, California that focused on the topic "Managing the Internal and External Drug Court Environment." The prosecutor attended training in Williamsburg, Virginia, which was sponsored by the National Drug Court Institute. In addition, a new judge began presiding over the Northeast Central JDC during the last quarter of the project period, and prior to assuming that role, she attended training at the Judicial College in Reno, Nevada on "Judicial Responses to Alcohol and Other Drugs."

Along with attending training during the project period, Northeast Central JDC team members also facilitated training. They provided training for fifteen South Central Judicial District team members, covering the topic of roles and responsibilities related to individual team members. The South Central Judicial District (Bismarck) began operating a Juvenile Drug Court in October of the project period.

The Northeast Central JDC team continued to focus on the best way to manage their court during the project period. They devised plans for a Policy and Procedures Manual, as well as a strategic plan, which were submitted to the Juvenile Drug Court Advisory Committee. Furthermore, the Juvenile Drug Court Advisory Committee continued meeting quarterly to coordinate and oversee the state JDC program, which included the drug court in Grand Forks (Northeast Central Judicial District), Fargo (East Central Judicial District), and later Bismarck (South Central Judicial District).

Kevin M. Thompson, Professor of Sociology at North Dakota State University, continued to evaluate the JDC program throughout the project period. He issued statistical summaries regarding juveniles participating in the Grand Forks and Fargo programs. The summaries included information on participant status, retention rate, characteristics, court history, drug and alcohol screening, recidivism, etc.

The overall goals and objectives of the Juvenile Drug Court Program were addressed throughout the project period. There was a continued focus upon education and treatment, and drug test/alcohol screening data indicated a lower percentage of usage among participants. Furthermore, the recidivism rate for drug court participants continued to be significantly lower than that of a comparison group.

Victim Assistance and Domestic Violence Prevention

Total Byrne Funding: \$218,721

Number of Projects: 17

Victim Assistance Services

The victim assistance programs that currently function within the state have the primary responsibility of providing assistance and support to victims and witnesses of crime. The goal of these programs is to improve the treatment of victims and witnesses by acting as their liaison with law enforcement agencies and the courts; to identify the services necessary and available to aid in their recovery from the criminal act; and to educate system personnel about the impact of crime upon victims and witnesses as cases proceed through the criminal justice process.

Goals:

Improve the treatment of victims and witnesses of crime by providing comprehensive services in an effort to speed their recovery from criminal acts

Objectives:

1. Support and assist victims as their cases move through the criminal justice system
2. Offer services such as emotional support, assistance in court, referrals, assistance in filing crime victims' reparations forms, and secondary victim support
3. Serve as a liaison between law enforcement, prosecution, the court system, and victims
4. Supply resource materials and training to law enforcement agencies and personnel regarding victim and witness services
5. Increase coordination and networking of all appropriate agencies, organizations, and groups providing services to victims of crime, to develop an integrated community system of victim assistance
6. Inform victims of their rights
7. Expand the victim's opportunity at all critical stages of the criminal justice process, and ensure consideration of the impact of the crime upon the victim in all major criminal justice decisions

Activities:

The victim and witness assistance programs assist victims who are referred to their program through state's attorneys, law enforcement, social services, and/or other agencies. Services are provided to all victims of crime without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, or sex.

The victim and witness assistance programs provide the following services:

- ◇ General information about the criminal justice system
- ◇ Court appearances and notification services, including cancellations of appearances
- ◇ Information services relative to the availability of victim's compensation, restitution, and collection of witness fees

- ◇ Escort or other transportation services related to the investigation or prosecution of the case
- ◇ Employer intercession
- ◇ Protection services
- ◇ Expedited return of property
- ◇ Family support services, including child or other dependent care services
- ◇ Referrals to public or private helping agencies
- ◇ Courtroom orientation

Domestic Violence Prevention Services

There are 16 domestic violence/sexual assault programs in North Dakota, serving 47 of the 53 counties. The collective goal of these domestic violence prevention/sexual assault programs is to improve the response to domestic violence and sexual assault, and to reduce the occurrence of these incidents by focusing on providing direct client services, coordinating available victim services, and increasing public awareness and education.

Goals:

Improve the treatment of and services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault

Objectives:

1. Advocate for the elimination of violence in the community
2. Increase public awareness through educational and informational presentations
3. Facilitate coordination and cooperation of victim service agencies
4. Provide secondary victims of domestic violence and sexual assault with the necessary services and counseling
5. Provide immediate safe shelter to victims and their children
6. Increase the accessibility and awareness of services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault

Activities:

The majority of these programs provide a comprehensive range of services to victims and the community, including advocacy for criminal justice proceedings, social services, housing, medical services, employment, and safety issues; 24-hour crisis intervention; support groups; emergency shelter and transportation; individual counseling; protection orders; referrals; children's programs; and prevention and education. A few smaller programs differ in that they provide only certain services, or focus on training and coordinating services of the criminal justice community and other professionals on domestic violence/sexual abuse issues.

Safe shelter is a critical component of a domestic violence program. Shelter may be provided in a structure owned and operated by the agency, in public accommodations paid for by the agency, or in private homes supervised by the agency.

Prevention and education programs have become an integral part of the domestic violence and rape crisis centers in the state. Programs may include pre-school, elementary, secondary or higher education settings, or cross-training with other agencies or groups such as law enforcement, alcoholism or drug abuse treatment programs, medical services, social services, civic groups, religious groups, social groups and business. The emphasis of these programs is to promote awareness, prevention, and involvement in the community.

In 2002, one victim assistance program and sixteen domestic violence prevention programs received funding through the Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program.

2002 Accomplishments:

Victims served:

- 6,599 *new* victims were served
- 5,761 prior victims were provided ongoing services

Court orders filed:

- 797 Protection orders
- 85 Disorderly conduct/Restraining orders
-

Victims provided safe shelter:

- 942 victims

Educational presentations/community awareness:

- 1,740 community educational presentations offered

Administration Funds

Total Expenditures: ***\$122,656***

The administration portion of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program is used in the management of the grant program in the state. The Grants Management Section consists of two contracts/grants officers and part-time information processing operator. Activities of the Grants Management Section during 2002 include:

- ✓ Prepared the 2002 Statewide Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy Update and application for CY 2003 Byrne Funds.
- ✓ Notified over 300 persons of the availability of funds through the Byrne Program. Solicitations were sent to current and former subgrantees and applicants, sheriffs, police chiefs, prosecutors, judges, corrections, and other eligible applicants.
- ✓ Reviewed applications and compiled information for the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board. The Board made recommendations for funding to the Attorney General who approved the final federal awards.
- ✓ Monitored projects to ensure compliance with program guidelines, assisted subgrantees in defining measurable project goals and objectives, and reviewed project expenditures to ensure items were appropriate and accurately recorded.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Project Period Grant Awards

Annual Project Reports